

The Ypsilantian

NINTH YEAR.

YPSILANTI, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1888.

NUMBER 440.

DIRECTORIES.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

Washington Association.
Church on Washington street, corner of Cross-
Rev. J. L. Cheney, pastor. Preaching Sunday morning
at 10:30, and evening at 7:30; Sunday school
school at noon; prayer meeting at 6:30 p.m.
Young people's meeting Thursday evening. Prayer
meeting Thursday.

Congregational.

Jackson Association.
Church on Adams, corner of Emmet—Rev. M.
W. Fairfield, pastor. Preaching Sunday morning
at 10:30, and evening at 7:30. Sunday school at
noon. Prayer meeting Thursday evening.

Methodist Episcopal.

Detroit District—Detroit Conference.
Church on Washington street, corner of Ellis—
Rev. J. W. Venning, pastor. Preaching Sunday morning
at 10:30, and evening at 7:30; class meetings at
noon and 6:30 p.m.; Sunday school at noon;
young people's meeting at 6. Prayer meeting
Thursday evening.

Presbyterian.

Detroit Presbytery—Rev. J. C. Bemis.
Church on Washington street, corner of Emmet—
Rev. W. A. McCorkle, D. D., pastor. Preaching
Sunday morning at 10:30, and evening at 7:30;
Sunday school at noon. Prayer meeting Thursday
evening.

Protestant Episcopal.

Diocese of Michigan.
St. Luke's Church, Huron Hall. Rev. Wm. D. Bevier, pastor.
Services at 10:30 a.m., and 7:30 p.m. Sun-
day school at noon. Evening service at 4:30 every
Friday evening.

Roman Catholic.

Diocese of Detroit.
St. John's Church, Cross street, corner of Ham-
ilton—Rev. Wm. Dubeyer, pastor. First mass at 8
o'clock Sunday morning; second mass at 9:30,
vespers at 3 p.m.; Sunday school at 3 p.m. Daily
mass at 8.

Evangelical Lutheran (German).

Church on Congress Street, corner of Grove-
Rev. K. K. Klemm, pastor. Services every Sunday
morning at 10:30 a.m.; Sunday school at noon.

American Methodist Episcopal.

Michigan District—Indiana Conference.
Church on Buffalo street, corner of Adams—
Rev. J. W. Venning, pastor. Preaching Sunday morning
at 10:30, and evening at 7:30. H. D. Sanders, president;
Chas. Parker, secretary.

Young Men's Prayer Meeting Association.

Meeting every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, at
the residence of Mrs. Leonard Cross and Hamilton—
Rev. Dr. E. Shaw, president; Chas. Parker, secy.

Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor.

Meeting at Congregational church every Sunday
evening at 6 o'clock. B. L. D'Ooge, president;
Miss Lutie Densmore, secretary.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

MASONIC.
Ypsilanti Lodge, No. 12, F. & A. M.—Meet in Ma-
sonic Hall Tuesday evening on or before the full
moon of each month. C. C. Vrooman, W. M.; P.
W. Carpenter, Sec.

Ypsilanti Lodge, No. 128, F. & A. M.—Meet last
Tuesday evening at 8 p.m. in Masonic Block. A.
McKee, W. M.; C. D. Vrooman, Sec.

Excelsior Chapter, No. 25, R. A. M.—Meet first
Friday of each month, at Masonic Hall. A. S.
Turnbull, H. P.; P. W. Carpenter, Sec.

Union Council, No. 10, R. S. M.—Meet third
Wednesday in May at Masonic Hall. Howard
Stephenson, T. L.; W. L. Pack, Sec.

ODD FELLOWS.

Ypsilanti Lodge, No. 10, I. O. O. F.—Meet at
Odd Fellows' Hall, Union Block, every Monday
evening at 8 p.m.

Ypsilanti Lodge, No. 12, F. & A. M.—Meet at
Union Block, every Wednesday evening. Mr.
John Crane, M. J.; P. G. Carpenter, Sec.

PATRON OF HUSBANDY.

Ypsilanti Grange, No. 66—Meet in Grange Hall,
Union Block, every Wednesday evening. Morti-
n Crane, M. J.; P. G. Carpenter, Sec.

UNITED WOMEN.

Ypsilanti Lodge, No. 15—Meet at A. O. U. W.
Hall, second and fourth Wednesdays of each month.
J. H. Whitney, W. M.; P. W. Carpenter, Rec.;
Math. Stoen, Sec.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

Ypsilanti Division, No. 100—Meet every Thurs-
day evening, in Good Templar Hall. Joseph Soper,
Patriarch; Miss Steve, Scribe.

KNIGHTS OF HONOR.

Meet in Masonic Block, first and third Wednes-
days of each month. O. E. Thompson, Rec.; J. N.
Howland, Regent; P. W. Carpenter, Sec., W. E.
Eddy, Col.

KNIGHTS OF THE MACCABEES.

Wolverine Tent, No. 77—Meet in Masonic Block,
second and fourth Wednesdays each month.
E. Thompson, S. K.; G. E. Barnes, R. E.

CATHOLIC MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION.

St. John's Branch, No. 39—Meet every Tuesday
evening, in St. John's School Hall. Jas. McCann,
Pres.; Jos. Forbes, Sec.

FRATERNAL MYSTIC CIRCLE.

Ypsilanti Ruling, No. 25—Meet at A. O. U. W.
Hall, first and third Thursdays of each month.
F. H. Barnum, W. R.; P. W. Carpenter, Rec.; H.
D. Wells, Col.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SOCIETY (COLORED).

Meet every Wednesday evening, at hall on Chi-
cago Avenue. Chas. Anderson, President; Elijah
A. Lee, Sec.

GOOD SAMARITANS AND DAUGHTERS OF SAMARIA
(COLORED).

Meet every Friday evening, at Davis' Hall. T. S.
Roadman, Chief; David York, Sec.

ATTORNEYS.

D. C. GRIFFEN, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
D. Money, Lawyer, Notes and Mortgages bought
and sold. No. 2 South Huron Street.

J. WILLARD BABBITT, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
No. 1 South Huron Street, Ground Floor.

F. HINCKLEY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND
Real Estate Exchange. Little Block, Huron
Street, Second Floor.

F. C. MORIARTY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
F. Allen & McCorkle's office, Huron Street,
Ypsilanti, Mich.

PHYSICIANS.

A. F. KINNE, M. D., RESIDENCE AND OF-
FICE, corner Cross and Adams Streets.

F. M. OAKLEY, M. D., OFFICE AND BESTI-
F. dence, first dwelling south of Engine House,
Huron street, Ypsilanti.

MRS. FLORA H. RUCH, M. D.—RESIDENCE AND
offfice corner of Washington and Ellis
streets, near M. E. church. Office hours from 2 to
4 o'clock p.m.

F. K. OWEN, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SUR-
GEON. Office and residence, Adams street,
between Cross and Emmet.

DR. KNICKERBOCKER, PHYSICIAN AND
Surgeon, corner of Adams and Emmet Sts.,
Ypsilanti. Telephone at Adams.

O. E. PRATT, M. D., HOMEOPATHIC PHYS-
ICIAN and Surgeon, office and residence on
Huron street, opposite Episcopal Church.

A. FRASER, M. D., HOMEOPATHIC PRACTIST,
Pearl Street, near Postoffice, Ypsilanti, Mich.

D. R. JAMES HUESTON, PHYSICIAN AND
Surgeon, office and residence on River street,
L. D. Norris place. Telephone No. 45.

MISCELLANEOUS.

E. B. MOREHOUSE, REAL ESTATE, FIRE
and Life Insurance, Notary Public and Con-
veyancer. Home and Loan on Real Estate. Office
with Hon. E. P. Allen.

LOUGHREND & WILCOX, DEALERS IN
Salmon and American Marble, Scotch, Irish
and American Granite. Fine marbles, cream
and granite, etc. Building work, stone, etc.
Estimates furnished on building work,
etc. Washington street.

The Ypsilantian.

ESTABLISHED JANUARY 1, 1880.

SMITH & OSBAND, Publishers.

(GEO. C. SMITHIE, WM. M. OSBAND.)

The Ypsilantian is published each Thursday
afternoon, from the office, south side of Congress
street.

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months, \$1; three months, 40¢; one month, 15¢;
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single copies, 5¢.

Advertising rates reasonable, and made known
on application.

Address THE YPSILANTIAN,
Ypsilanti, Mich.

SNEAK BURGLARY.—Thieves removed a
pane of glass from the rear door of Rogers'
book store, Sunday night, and crawled in
and rifled the money drawer, getting
eight or ten dollars. They crawled out
and carefully replaced the pane. The job was
undoubtedly executed by local thieves.

A Beast and Two Brutes.

A few days ago a certain man from the
country drove to town with a load of wood.
After getting rid of his load he hitched his
horses on Huron street in such a position that
when it began raining in the morning soon
after, the water from the eaves ran down
constantly on the horses. A young
man's attention was attracted to it before
noon and again late in the afternoon found
the team had not been removed, and what
was still more surprising on passing by at
half past 10 in the evening, found the team
still waiting in the same place. The night-
watch was notified, and while waiting for
the clock to strike eleven so he could re-
move the horses, went down to one of the
saloons and found the animal that belonged
to the team, who came and let his faithful
horses draw him home.

Died.

Ira T. Colby, an old resident of Ypsi-
lanti township, died Sunday night, aged
77 years. The burial took place at Stony
Creek, Tuesday.

In the death of Mr. Colby, disappears the
last man who can be properly called an
early pioneer in the community in which
he lived. There are several ladies in ad-
vanced life yet remaining of that hardy
group of settlers, but they are rapidly
passing away. We have not the precise
date of Mr. C.'s settlement, but are told
that he had lived in that neighborhood
over fifty years. For many years he had
suffered great affliction, being both blind
and, in great measure, helpless, but while
his physical strength was much abated, he
seemed in his better moments to retain a
deep interest in the movements of events
throughout the country. In politics he was
an ardent republican, and a friend
could do him no more gratifying service
than to read to him of passing events.
During the war he suffered sore affliction
in the loss of near relatives, either an own
son or an adopted one having died in one
of the rebel prisons. This fact intensified
his patriotism which never lacked enthusiastic
expression on all suitable occasions, and
brought him into full and active sym-
pathy with the soldier element of the
country. He always seemed to regard the
soldiers as in a sense his own children,
and almost the last inquiry upon his lips
had reference to them and the ceremonies
of Decoration Day. He was wont to ex-
press the most lively interest in the future
welfare of his country. His patience and
piety were conspicuous during all his
years of suffering and darkness. His en-
tire life was one of earnest, conscientious
effort in the line of duty, and in his last
hours he was like one

Who wraps the drapery of his couch about him,
And lies down to pleasant dreams.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

After an illness of about nine days, Mrs.
Zenon Carpenter, mother of P. W. Carpen-
ter, of this city, died at the home of her
son, Wednesday morning, aged 75 years.
Her husband, now in his 80th year, sur-
vives. Mr. J. J. Auchampaugh of Detroit,
Levi Auchampaugh of Adrian, Mrs. Henry
Tator of Warrenville, N. Y., and P. W.
Carpenter, of this city are surviving chil-
dren. Mrs. Carpenter has been a resident
of this city ten years, and was most highly
esteemed by all who knew her. The funeral
services take place at the residence of
Mr. and Mrs. Zenon Carpenter, June 8, at 10 a.m.

A Delightful Entertainment.

The Sappho Club's musical, Tuesday
evening, was a fitting close of the Club's
season. Normal Hall was crowded. The
ensemble singing was especially fine—the
twenty-five voices harmonizing delightfully.
"Oft in the Stilly Night" was ex-
quisitely rendered, and provoked the most
enthusiastic applause of the evening.

"Lead, Kindly Light," Prof. Pease's ar-
rangement, was also beautifully sung.

Ypsilanti never lacks for excellent entertain-
ments where the heavy burdens of daily
life may be forgotten and youth renewed

AN EARLY COMER.—Mr. Stanley who
now lives just south of Rawsonville, came
to Michigan in Oct., 1883, from western
New York, and settled on the farm where
he now resides. The Erie canal was at
that time the only public channel for travel
and railroads were unknown in that section.
Even nine years after, when he revisited
the home of his childhood, they had not
entered. It is a rare thing, now, that we
meet men who have clung to the same
spot for 53 years, and the present genera-
tion will show less stability than that to
which Mr. Stanley belongs. This is a
restless age, and travel is so constant and so
crowding, that the impression is given
that the greater share of our population is
always on the move, but here, in the same
place, Mr. Stanley has spent the strength
and the vigor of his youth and passed the
Scripture limit of three score and ten. He
has a beautiful farm which has grown
more attractive as years have passed.
Those passing south of Rawsonville, could
scarce overlook the long row of fine maple
trees which extends 80 rods along the
road side. Those trees are of his own
planting, over 50 years ago, and had be-
come a great attraction. A few years since,
a ditch was cut in their vicinity which
disabled them, many times, from the fierce
heat and the storm. Though now 73 years
of age, Mr. S. seems to retain the vigor
and spirit of early manhood, and bids fair,
by reason of strength, to pass his four score
years, yet finding in his strength no "labor
or sorrow" added thereto.

See our "Elton" suitings, double fold,
weight, 12½ cents per yd., worth 25
cents. Bee Hive.

Silk mitts 25 and 50 cents at the Baz-
arette.

Challi Cloths are the correct thing for
summer dresses. Bee Hive.

Ladies will find the celebrated Recamier
Cream, for the complexion, at the Baz-
arette.

Silk mitts 25 and 50 cents at the Baz-
arette.

Lost, between the residences of S. H.
Dodge and Joseph Miller, one kid slipper
with large tin buckle. Finder will please
leave the same at W. C. Stevens' store. *

The Cut-Worm and the Wasp.

Nature has nowhere achieved a greater
triumph in masking pernicious activity
under a sluggish exterior, than in the common
cut-worm. To all appearance this
worm is a lazy lout, and its limp and passive
body gives no idea of its destructive
capacity. It is built, however, for busi-
ness, as many a farmer has found to his
sorrow, and its presence in the garden or
the corn-field is always accepted as a
declaration of war; and it is always a hand
to hand fight at that. Science and the
ingenuity of man have failed in more
than partially checking its ravages. We
became thoroughly acquainted with the
little beasts, years ago, when they destroyed
about 4000 raspberry plants for us and
effectually brought our "best laid schemes"
to nought. On our plantation we discov-
ered no less than six varieties. There was
the old gray-back that burrowed near the
plant at day, and gorged itself on the

THE YPSILANTIAN.

YPSILANTI, MICH.

TUESDAY, JUNE 7, 1888.

It is to be presumed that the Christianized Indians are to church people.

Rosa Bonheur, the famous French artist, goes about sketching tours clad in trousers and a cutaway coat.

Mme. Gerster, in a letter to a Philadelphia friend, says that she does not contemplate returning to America.

Isaiah V. Williamson, the rich old bachelor of Philadelphia has given \$105,000 to the House of Refuge in that city.

Baron de Hein, one of the Chief Justices of the Austrian Empire has seventeen children, nine of whom are girls.

Anton Rubinstein, the pianist, has accepted an offer of \$20,000 for fifty performances in the United States during the coming season.

There are in England 347 female blacksmiths who actually swing heavy hammers, and 9,138 women employed in nail making.

Senator Saulsbury of Delaware still proudly boasts of the fact that he is the only bachelor in that unhappy assembly, the United States Senate.

A Brooklyn man has opened a hotel which he calls the Greenhorn House. It is, as the name indicates, for the accommodation of those making their first visit to Brooklyn.

An overseer in one of the mills at Biddeford, Me., who is exposed to a strong electrical current, generated by the rapid motion of the belts near by, has had his hair changed to a beautiful bay color.

Gov. Beaver of Pennsylvania is a hard worker. He spends nine hours daily in his office and does not even go out to lunch, but has a pitcher of lemonade and some soda biscuits brought to him at his desk.

Joseph Davis of Wayne County, West Virginia, has a daughter aged 6 years who weighs 230 pounds. This is believed to be the largest child of its age in the world. The father weighs but 130 and the mother 120 pounds.

American enterprise is felt at Hernsand, Sweden, which has just been provided with the most northern electric light station in the world. The lamps there are lighted at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon and put out at 12:15 o'clock at night.

Norman McDonald of Big Bras d'Or, Cape Breton, is dead. His age was 110 years. He was the last known survivor of Waterloo, having fought in that battle under Wellington when 37 years of age. He was born in the Isle of Harris, Scotland, in 1778.

Sir Morell Mackenzie, though not musical himself, is warmly interested in vocalization and everything pertaining to the human voice. He never accepts a fee from a professional singer, but doctors free of charge the throats of all public vocalists who apply to him.

Charles Thompson, an Atlanta printer, recently "set" 5,800 ems solid nonpareil type in three hours, the only errors being three turned letters, and offers a challenge to the world. This is an average of 2,266 ems, which every printer will consider it next to impossible to maintain for so long a time.

In a Japanese play some characteristic figures of speech are: "His attempts at lovemaking are as awkward as a puppy on a stilt roof," said by one rival to another; and, "The sparrow cannot comprehend the mind of the eagle," when one character asks another to explain a remark he has made.

The Fairfield (Me.) Journal tells of a woman of that town who is equal to emergencies. She called on her liege lord the other day for money to buy a pair of shoes, but he sullenly refused. She then applied to the Overseer of the Poor. There was a scene, but she got her shoes and her husband was sadly humbled.

Eva Wentz, a 10-year-old girl of Baltimore, whose birthday falls the same day of the year as that of Bismarck, wrote him a letter of congratulation this year. She has received the following autograph reply: "For your friendly congratulation on the occasion of my birthday I return my sincere thanks. Von Bismarck."

The first Wisconsin man to be killed in the war for the Union was Myron Gardner, who was struck by a twelve-pound shot from a rifled cannon. The missile came into possession of his sister, Mrs. T. A. Simpson of Arcadia, who kept the grim relic for twenty-five years, and recently gave it to the Wisconsin State Historical Society.

A Western mining superintendent says that in 1852 he put up the first tail flume in California at French Corral, and after taking out a few hundred dollars' worth of ore "salted" the mine and sold it for \$7,000. The tenderfoot, of whose innocence he had taken advantage, were able, however, to clean up \$100,000 out of it within a few months.

A German professor has discovered a new opiate, which he calls "suifolinal." It belongs to the group of the so-called di-sulphates. It has the property of inducing sleep in invalids, particularly in nervous people and those affected with heart disease, but not in healthy subjects. It is declared to be harmless and a certain means of causing slumber.

Seranton hens thrive on strichnine. A druggist of that city placed a quantity of poison in meat, which he scattered, near the chicken house, as bait for rats, with which the place was infested. The hens immediately ate the meat, strichnine and all, and the next day were as lively as crickets, although they had partaken poison enough to kill a hundred rats.

A lot of Indian bones were unearthed in a field in Baldwin County, Georgia, a few days ago, that has been in cultivation over fifty years. They had been placed in pot, which was broken to pieces. The bones were much wasted, owing to the long time they had been buried. Among them was a jaw bone, with several teeth in it. There was also in the lot a stone pipe, which was much worn.

The latest style of cane is owned by a Portland physician who uses it for three purposes, as a cane, as a protractor and for professional purposes. It consists of a bamboo rod, into which fits a long steel receptacle, shaped like half a tube, in the concave side of which are springs holding in place small vials of ammonia, morphine, and needles and surges' thread, and in fact all antidotes and surgical appliances necessary in cases of emergency.

TALMAGE'S SERMON.

The Brooklyn Divine Discourses on Topics Incident to Every Day Life.

Where One Christian Is Hard at Work in the Vineyard, Fifty Stand Idly by Bossing the Job.

The subject of the eloquent doctor's discourse was: "Disabled Hunter Bringing Down the Most Game." His text was from Isaiah, xxxiii, 23.

The lame take the prey.

The following is the sermon:

The utter demolition of the Assyrian host was here predicted. Not only rousen men should go forth and gather the spoils of conquest, but even men crippled of arm and crippled of foot should go out and capture much that was valuable. Their physical disadvantages should not hinder them, so it is true to say, in the future. So it is in all departments. Men labor under seemingly great disadvantages, and amid the most unfavorable circumstances, yet making grand achievements, getting great blessing for themselves, great blessing for the world, great blessing for the church, and great blessing for the prey.

Do you know that the three great poets of the world were totally blind? Homer, Ossian, John Milton. Do you know that Mr. Prescott, who wrote that enchanting book, "The Conquest of Mexico," was once a cecropist, and even saw the paper on which he was writing? Frame a picture across the sheet between which, up and down, went the sheath, by which the pen was held. Starting with the greatest disadvantages, an orphan asylum could do for them what their father would have done had he lived. The skipper sat one night, by the light of fagots, in the swamp writing a letter home, when a shotgun bullet ended the letter which was never folded, never posted, and never read.

Those children came up under great disadvantage. No father to fight their way for them. Perhaps there was in the old family Bible an old well-preserved picture of the child, and how he suffered in the hospital; but they looked still further on in the Bible, and they came to the story of how God is the Father of the fatherless, and the widow's portion, and they soon took courage, and went to their mother. They battled with the world for their mother. They came on up, and many of them have in the years since the war taken positions in church and state. While many who suffered nothing during those times have sons got up into offices of influence and vagabondage, and have made a million or more, others, these are the lame that took the prey.

A step further: There are those who would like to do good. They say: "Oh, if I only had wealth, or if I had eloquence, or if I had education, or if I had much knowledge, I would accomplish for God and the church!" I stand here to-day to tell you that you have great opportunities for usefulness.

Who built the pyramids? The king who ordered them built? No; the pain workers who added stone after stone, and started off with the base of the pyramid? The slaves? The overseer who ordered them built? They battled with the world for their mother. They came on up, and many of them have in the years since the war taken positions in church and state. While many who suffered nothing during those times have sons got up into offices of influence and vagabondage, and have made a million or more, others, these are the lame that took the prey.

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You know that the vast multitude of obscure parents, Columbus, the son of the weaver, Ferguson, the astronomer, the son of the shepherd, America the prey of the other. But what is the world's prey of the other? Men who are in the English language, was so much of an invalid that he had to be sewed up every morning in rough canvas in order to stand on his feet at all?

Do you know that the celebrated St. Louis engineer, who built the bridge under the shadow of the dungeon, where he had been unjustly imprisoned for debt? Do you know that Demosthenes by almost superhuman exertion first had to conquer the lisp of his own speech before he conquered assemblies of states?

Do you know that Gambassio, the sculptor, could not see the marble before him, or the chisel with which he would have done had he lived. The skipper sat one night, by the light of fagots, in the swamp writing a letter home, when a shotgun bullet ended the letter which was never folded, never posted, and never read.

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A step further: There are those who would like to do good. They say: "Oh, if I only had wealth, or if I had eloquence, or if I had education, or if I had much knowledge, I would accomplish for God and the church!" I stand here to-day to tell you that you have great opportunities for usefulness.

You know that the vast multitude of obscure parents, Columbus, the son of the weaver, Ferguson, the astronomer, the son of the shepherd, America the prey of the other. But what is the world's prey of the other? Men who are in the English language, was so much of an invalid that he had to be sewed up every morning in rough canvas in order to stand on his feet at all?

Do you know that the celebrated St. Louis engineer, who built the bridge under the shadow of the dungeon, where he had been unjustly imprisoned for debt? Do you know that Demosthenes by almost superhuman exertion first had to conquer the lisp of his own speech before he conquered assemblies of states?

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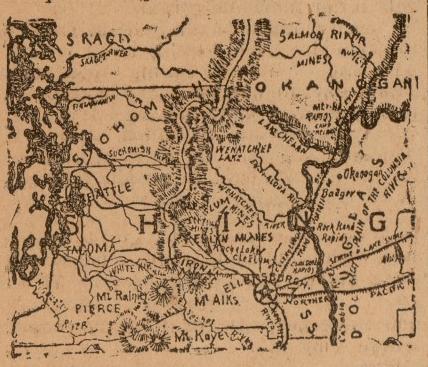
A

Special Correspondence.

THE GREAT NORTHWEST.

Another Very Interesting Letter From Our Washington Territory Correspondent.

ELLENBURGH, W. T., May 28.—If you look at a map of Washington Territory you will notice that Kittitas county lies about half way between the Idaho line and the coast. Its outlines are irregular. The Cascade mountains form its western boundary and the Columbia river its eastern. From the mountains to the river is a gradual slope, the county being divided practically into three zones, the



timber and mineral region of the mountains and their foothills; the arable land of the Kittitas valley and the grazing land which stretches from the valley to the river. The Yahama river, a branch of the Columbia, flows through the county, affording with numberless smaller streams an ample supply of pure, fresh water. In the mountains are rich deposits of coal, iron, gold, silver, copper and other minerals as yet almost undeveloped. The Northern Pacific Coal company is mining 500 tons of coal daily, and paying out \$40,000 or \$50,000 a month to the miners, but this is a mere bagatelle compared to the output of the near future, for there is a vast country daily growing in population as a market for this coal, and mines as extensive as those of Pennsylvania will be needed, ere many years have passed by, to supply this demand. And then supplementing the coal mines, are the iron deposits, which have already attracted foreign capital. The Moss Bay Steel Works of England are about to establish an extensive plant in the county, near Cle-Elum, some twenty-five miles from Ellensburg, which will represent an investment of \$2,000,000, and give employment to 2,000 and more men. It is thought by experts who are now investigating the question, that natural gas exists near these mineral beds; if this surmise proves true an immense manufacturing centre is assured. Coal oil is also one of the possible finds of the future, though the explorations in this direction have not yet been pushed far enough to determine definitely if it exists in the county or not. Besides their mineral resources the Cascades are covered with inexhaustible forests of pine, fir and cedar, so that the fuel and lumber question is not one that causes any anxiety to the citizens of Kittitas county. Next to the timber and mineral belt, as I have noted above, lies the agricultural region—the Kittitas valley—Ellensburg, the county-seat, as its central point of attraction. The valley is thirty miles long by fifteen miles in width. The mountains and foothills surround it on all sides, and the Yahama River meanders through its whole length. Flowing into this main stream are a number of smaller creeks and brooks the water from which at but a trifling cost can be turned through the fields and over the meadows, converting them into agricultural land of surprising fertility—which is fertile and productive even in the driest years, for land that can be easily irrigated is independent of rains and the farmers of the Kittitas Valley are indifferent and do not care whether it ever rains or not. No failure of crops has ever been known and the wheat yield reaches 30 bushels as a medium crop. As for barley and oats they run from 50 to 65 bushels, although Rev. A. J. Hodge raised on a farm near here 115 bushels of barley to an acre of ground. Hay cuts from two to three and sometimes as high as four tons to the acre. There are several lakes in the county abounding in fish; trout weighing as high as four pounds, are caught in the Yahama river and its tributary streams. There are five flour mills in the county all running to their full capacity. The fact is that the territory directly tributary to Ellensburg and the surrounding valley, would make a good sized state East, or an important empire in Europe. Kittitas county alone with its 3600 square miles is bigger than Rhode Island and Delaware combined and has as great natural advantages as they have, if not greater. But besides the county, there is a vast tributary territory. It is the nearest possible location for a town of any importance between here and Puget Sound, and it is the nearest point to the Salmon River mining country with which it will shortly be connected by a line of railway and which at present it supplies with all the necessities of life. When the mines to the west and north are fully developed and the land is all occupied it need no prophet to predict that Ellensburg must be a large and important business centre. And this leads one to say something of the town itself. Ellensburg was christened after the wife of Mr. John A. Shouhy, its pioneer settler. Nominally it is eight years old, practically it is only two, because it is just that long since the advent of the railroad. Its population then was 600, to-day it is 2,000, possibly more, before the snow flies 1,000 can safely be added to this figure. Its streets are broad and well laid out, many of them being ornamented with trees. Electric lights and an extensive water system will be introduced this summer, an Opera house, Masonic Temple, Odd Fellows' Hall, foundry and two hotels, are the most important buildings now contemplated, though there are several brick blocks and any number of private buildings now being erected. As regards railroads, Ellensburg already has direct connection east and west through the Northern Pacific. A glance at the map, however, will show that this road instead of running out west from Spokane Falls takes at that point a southwesterly course to the Columbia river, and then turns north again so that Ellensburg is on almost a direct line between the Falls and Puget Sound. A new and shorter road is to be built along this route through the Big Bend country as a branch,

possibly the main line eventually of the Northern Pacific system. To this will be added, as soon as the rails can be laid, an independent railroad, the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern which passing through Ellensburg will connect with the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba system forming a new transcontinental route. These great through lines, with branches to the Cascade and Salmon river mines, will make Ellensburg an important trade and railroad centre. Last year the town spent over \$100,000 in new buildings, and its trade reached one and a half million dollars. The railroad receipts from freight alone at this writing are nearly \$20,000 a month, while the assessed value of the town is \$750,000, and for the whole county two million dollars. There are two banks, three newspapers, five or six churches, a fine Presbyterian academy, a large public school, an extensive fair grounds, railroad machine shops, a round house, stores, etc. Socially, Ellensburg is a charming place of residence, while from a business point of view it occupies the fifth place in importance among the cities of Washington Territory. This fact, together with its central location, has attracted general attention to the town as the most advantageous site for the capital when Washington Territory becomes a State. East of the valley, lying between it and the Columbia, are the grazing lands before referred to. Thousands of herds of cattle and horses are raised here annually. Thanks to the warm, genial climate of the Pacific coast they require but little if any feeding the year around, and then only for a short time in the month of January, which is practically the only winter month in the Kittitas Valley. The thermometer ranges from a winter average of 36 degrees to a summer average of 73 degrees. The Chinook wind blowing from the Japanese current, the Pacific, tempers the climate, preventing extremes of either cold or heat and rendering it both healthy and pleasant. Last winter—a season of exceptional cold all over the world—did not prevent the flowers from blooming on the Washington prairies in February and March, at the very time when east of the Rockies, and even in New York, all traffic was suspended by the heavy snow storms. In summer thunder showers are rare and cyclones or blizzards are only known to the Washingtonians from reading about them in the papers. It will be readily seen that with a climate and pasture facilities like those I have noted, together with an abundance of cool, clear water, Kittitas county affords a splendid opening for the establishment of creameries and cheese factories. Besides the local demand there are the Puget Sound cities of Tacoma and Seattle as a market for the dairyman with all the tributary to Ellensburg and lying between it and the coast. The Secretary of the Board of Trade, Mr. S. W. Barnes, who is ready ready to give strangers any desired information assures me that any quantity of milk and cream could be obtained from the valley farmers for creamery purposes. There is an excellent opening also for brick yards; for although there are three here now the supply does not begin to equal the demand. In a word Ellensburg has a future before her which assures success to all who with honesty, industry and perseverance come to make the Kittitas Valley their home. I. F. C.

Louis XVI. and the Bastile.
The king who hesitates is very often lost just as much as though he were an ordinary mortal. A very interesting discovery of recent date shows that Louis XVI. had only been a little less dilatory he might have prevented the taking of the Bastile, and possibly changed the course of history. It is very clearly proved that in 1783 he had given his conditional approval to a plan for demolishing the Bastile and for laying out the site as a garden; and a plan was actually prepared showing how the proposed change could be effected, but the king, unfortunately for himself, did not at once approve this plan when it was placed before him. He said he was thinking about it, and while he was doing so, the polis for five years. This was the first conviction under the new election laws. Waggoner was a decided expert in coaxing votes from candidates for pretended electing purposes.

—David Webster, a bachelor and a well-to-do farmer living south of Naperville, was assaulted, gagged and robbed of \$27. Mr. Webster was brutally beaten by a mob, but refused to tell where his money was and thus succeeded in saving \$1,300 which was hidden about the building.

—A. Woodruff, of Rockford, the old "candy man" who had been married longer than any man in the State, died at his home, aged ninety. His wife, who survives him, is the same age. They have been married sixty years. For some years the anniversary of this couple have been famous, and they have received presents from unknown as well as known friends. He had lived in Rockford forty years, and was known among the children far and wide for his old fashioned molasses candy.

STATE NEWS.

A Resume of the Principal Items of News in Three Great States.

ILLINOIS.

Jacob Ross, aged 10, was smothered in a grain elevator at Ocoyo.

Hogs about Galena and the Southern part of Wisconsin are dying in large numbers of cholera.

At Elgin, Mrs. Charles Meyer and her child, whom she was trying to save, were killed by a freight train.

Eddie, the fifteen-year-old son of Edwin Stone, living near Hammond, was struck by lightning and instantly killed.

A postoffice has been established at Cawthon, Williamson County, and Robert A. Cawthon appointed postmaster.

Locusts in large quantities are being found in some sections of Central Illinois, it is thought they are the "seventeen-year" species.

At Saybrook seven fine horses were killed by being struck by a passenger train of the Lake Erie & Western road. The loss is at least \$1,000.

The annual meeting of the Illinois Sunday School Convention was held at Rockford. Cook County pledged \$1,500 for the work of the next year.

During a storm, a horse ridden by a farmer named Romine, living near Heyward, was killed by lightning and Romine was badly injured.

Fred Matthiessen, editor and publisher of the Odell Reporter, at Odell, committed suicide. He was found dead in bed with a rifle lying by his side.

George Cronk, of Genesee, a young man about twenty years of age, committed suicide by hanging himself in his father's harness shop. No cause can be given for this act.

The annual reunion of the Thirteenth Regiment, Illinois Volunteers, was held at Sterling. Colonel H. T. Noble, of Dixon was elected President for the ensuing year.

W. S. Phillips has been appointed superintendent of the State Blind Asylums to succeed his brother, Rev. F. W. Phillips, who died last winter, after having held the position for thirteen years.

C. G. Ellingsworth of Richland county, supposed to be nearly the last of a band of small operators in counterfeit money in Southern Illinois, was sent to jail to await the action of the grand jury.

Albert Robinson, of Roselawn, Ind., stole a team of horses from his employer William Sings, who resides near Joliet, and came to Manteno, where he was arrested. He admits having stolen the horses.

Fifteen Cook county prisoners have been released from Joliet penitentiary during the month of May, eight of them regaining their liberty in one day, after serving one year sentences, and all taking the first train for Chicago.

The jury in the trial of Richard Berry for the murder of Charles Rute brought in a verdict of guilty, and sentenced him to five years in the penitentiary. Rute had been intimate with Berry's wife, and the enraged husband shot him.

Miss Andrew J. White, of Peoria, drowned herself in a neighbor's cistern. She was about fifty-two years of age, and belongs to a highly respected family. She has been insane for some time, and had been home only about two weeks from Jacksonville.

—Dr. A. C. Ferre, a prominent dentist, was dead in bed. He committed suicide by swallowing morphine, and left a letter saying he was tired of life. Dr. Ferre was an active G. A. R. man, member of the A. U. W. W., Masons, and Mutual Aid Association.

In the Circuit Court Thomas Waggoner, of Jacksonville, was sent to the county jail for three months and was ordered away from the polis for five years. This was the first conviction under the new election laws.

—The third trial of the case against Henry Beaver, ex-Treasurer of Huntington county, on his official bond is being held. The amount demanded is \$16,000.

At East Germantown, Frank Shanks seriously and almost fatally stabbed Lulu Pennington, to whom he was engaged, because she objected to his habits of drink.

The Grand Lodge of the L. O. B. (P'mal B'rith) adjourned after a three days' session at Terre Haute. Joseph May, of Cincinnati, was elected President.

Captain S. W. Wolfe, of Evansville, got a catch of 120 pounds on his line. The fish pulled him into the raging Ohio, and he was rescued with great difficulty. He got the fish.

A young druggist of Farmount, Edward Cassell, was drowned in a small lake eight miles south of Marion, while fishing. His body was recovered. Cassell was intoxicated.

Charles Jackson, 16 years old, son of Edward Jackson, living near Bloomington, was drowned while fishing. He was seized with a fit and fell into the river, and was dead when found.

At Muncie, gas which had escaped into the trenches of the underground pipes became ignited, and the explosion tore up several yards of heavy stone sidewalk around the Court House.

The east-bound Wabash passenger train ran over and killed Adam Stumbaugh, six miles west of Logansport. Stumbaugh was on his way to his farm. He was an early settler, 68 years old.

—Prof. M. J. Mallory, for six years superintendent of the Danville public schools, has accepted a similar position at Cleveland, O., and will be succeeded by Prof. A. Jones, late of Zionsville.

—In the Bartholomew County Circuit Court Otto Bozell, George Hill and Scott Bedgood were sentenced to five years each in the penitentiary for assaulting Mrs. A. Tilford, a young married woman of Jonesville.

—Mrs. George Reed, of Nappanee, took her three-months old child in her arms leaped into a well and was drowned. She left an affectionate note for her husband, in which she said that she was tired of this world and desired rest.

—William F. Hinckle, farmer, of Davies County, was recently put off an Evansville & Indianapolis train, as he insisted on paying his fare with a ticket dated Dec. 17, 1885, and good for only thirty days. He now sues for \$2,000 damages.

—Very Rev. Father E. Sorin, of South Bend, Superior General of the Order of the Holy Cross, completed his fiftieth year as a Catholic priest, and the event was celebrated in a fitting manner by the members of the order and the students at Notre Dame.

—The Dearborn County Horse Thief Detective Association has employed a detective to run down and bring to justice the gang of thieves that have been plying their vocation so disastrously to the farmers of the section during the past thirty years.

—Fred Taylor, who attempted to kill and rob Alex Baker, a wealthy farmer living about six miles north of Shoals, was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary by Judge Heffron. The Ballard and Archer murder cases were postponed until the 11th and 15th of June.

—The electric interlocking switch tower at the junction of the Fort Wayne, Grand Trunk, and Nickel-plate Railroads west of Valparaiso, was destroyed by fire. The interlocking being manipulated from this tower, all the machinery was destroyed, involving a loss of several thousand dollars to the Grand Trunk Company.

—Two highway robbers confined in jail at Monticello Thursday evening attacked Sheriff Henderson with an iron bar when he came to lock them in their cells, broke his skull and one arm, perhaps fatally injuring him, and with Edward Chamberlain, the murderer of Ida Wittenberg, escaped. Chamberlain and one of the robbers were afterward captured.

—New York is investigating the effects upon navigation of the electric lights on the big bridge.

W. G., representing the creditors of Michael Engleman's estate, having named James Gamble, of Washington, D. C., to co-operate with Otto Kilsinger as joint receiver of the Manistee Salt and Lumber Company's business.

—Dr. J. S. Reeves, of East Tawas, died Wednesday, aged seventy-six years. He was a veteran Free Mason, and during the war was a surgeon in the army, and at the battle of Atlanta and during all of that campaign he was surgeon for one division of the Seventeenth Army Corps. He stood high in his profession, and was in all respects a real old patriot and good citizen.

—James K. Perriman, the one-armed veteran with four wives, who pleaded insanity as defense upon his trial for bigamy, which ended in a conviction, was sentenced to prison at Jackson for five years. He promises when released to clear up the complications and legally marry his last wife, who lives at Grand Rapids, and she says she will be faithful to him.

—The propeller California, which lies in fifty feet of water, twelve miles from Mackinaw, on the north shore of Lake Michigan, has been purchased by E. Pease, who will raise and repair her. The California founders in a gale on October 3, 1887, and nine lives were lost by the disaster. Divers report the boat resting on the clay bottom in an excellent condition. She was built at Hamilton in 1872, and was one of the standard craft afloat. Her value last year was \$35,000, and was insured for \$22,000.

—The pension office have ordered that the pension of Mrs. Harrington, of Coldwater, be reissued. Lieutenant Harrington fell at the battle of the Little Big Horn, when Custer and his command were killed. Mrs. Harrington's subsequent insanity and her disappearance made an infinite search for her husband, whom she believed to be living and had evidently by the squaws, led the pension office to cut off her pension. Her friends protested, but the government chose to consider her dead, though her return and her hopeless dementia and utter dependence have long been matters of absolute proof. Congressman O'Donnell has pushed her case to a final recognition and restoration.

—An Ionia County romance was ended in Grand Rapids by officers of the law. Frank Marble is a young hired man for George Dietz, a farmer in Otisco County, and he loved the old man's pretty daughter Rosa and Rose loved him. The father was opposed to the match, and Saturday night the girl escaped from her chamber window, and with the old man's best team and lumber wagon the couple fled, going to Greenville, where the rig was sold, and then to Grand Rapids, where they were overtaken. Marble was arrested for horse stealing, but was released, and returned home to be forgiven.

—James Reynolds was run over by a train at Seymour, yesterday, and had both legs cut off.

—The enumeration of Hancock County school children this year is 5,608, or 225 less than last year.

—A good gas well was drilled twelve miles south of Wabash. It is to be used to supply city.

—Mrs. Joseph Jackson, of New Albany, whose husband was adjudged insane a few days ago, has lost her mind.

—Martin Hackett, the base ball catcher, recently released by Indianapolis, will be come a member of the New York club.

—Fire destroyed eighteen large sheds and a lot of valuable machinery in one of the brick yards at Chesterton. The loss is \$15,000.

—Alfred Gilham, a Delphi farmer, has been arrested as guilty of criminally assaulting a domestic named Cora Starkley, two weeks ago.

—The German Baptist Conference at Manchester, decided on Bridgewater, Va., as the place for holding the next annual conference in May, 1889.

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The Ypsilantian.

THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1888.

LAST week added one more to the presidential tickets in the field, the prohibitionists at their national convention in Indianapolis nominating Gen. Clinton B. Fisk of New Jersey for President, and John A. Brooks of Kansas City, Missouri, for Vice President. This is a "blue and gray" ticket, Gen. Fisk having been a Union soldier, and Brooks a rebel soldier. The convention was the largest and most enthusiastic in the history of the party, and the least "cranky," though one of the delegations carried an immense gilded crank, to show that the appellation did not hurt their feelings. The ticket will not receive an electoral vote, and whether it shall deprive the republicans of any electoral votes will depend upon the wisdom of the republican convention. That convention cannot well ignore the fact that a majority of the republican voters are positively opposed to the influence of the saloon, nor safely dodge the issue that that fact presents. A declaration in favor of the greatest attainable limitation of the people to suppress it altogether whenever they shall so desire, would agree with the dominant sentiment of the party; and such agreement the party expression ought always to have.

That adequate public revenue being necessary may properly be raised by import duties and by an equitable assessment on the products and the legitimate manufacture of the country; but import duties should be so reduced that no surplus revenue remains in the treasury after the burden of taxation shall be removed from foods, clothing and other comforts and necessities of life, and imposed upon such articles of import as will give protection to the manufacturer, employer and producing laborer—Prohibition Platform.

As a "straddle" the above resolution is a decided success. The democrat platform of 1884 is just nowhere. It demands the removal of duties "from foods, clothing and other comforts and necessities of life," and closes by imposing duties on all manufactured articles of import. This cannot mean anything if not clothing, foods, the comforts and necessities of life. Comforts and necessities include every article of import possible. Even diamonds make the owner very comfortable, as they gratify a natural desire. So far, then, the resolution is absolute free trade. To protect the manufacturer, these identical articles must be under duty and so far the resolution is "high tariff." Really the resolution looks as if it had been struck by an elephant's foot or had been passed through that wobbling old machine formerly in the Commercial office. "A human head joined to the neck of a horse or the design of a pitcher in mind which turned out in reality a miserable jug," is about the way Horace with prophetic vision, described this free-trade-high-tariff resolution.

THE New York Post has seen a great light, and forthwith it raises the danger signal all along the line, and calls a halt, and urges all free traders to abandon the old claim which has done service so long, namely, that prices have not declined under the tariff. In substance this veracious journal warns all interested parties to stop fooling around laboring men with any such nonsense, for they have been reading tariff speeches and official statistics, and already begin to distrust the whole business of "revenue reform." Some other dodge must be sought out and it is soberly and with all due solemnity, proposed to deny the influence of the tariff in producing the decline now acknowledged. The Post furthermore gravely suggests our railroads as an illustration that the tariff is not a factor in the development of the country. "These have not been protected," says this sagacious journal. How utterly oblivious of the land grants, subsidies, and other aids which have been for years the target for its bitterest maledictions; over which, it has raved and howled till the din of its confused utterances has resounded throughout the length and breadth of the land. But the case is desperate, and the railroads must be tried. At least, the circumstances of the case require a change of base, or the jig is up, and possibly, the railroads may withdraw attention from former false positions, and help us out. Let us see. The tariff builds up manufactures, and these demand facilities for transportation which the railroads furnish. How many railroads would have been built had there been no internal commerce and no factories? Sometimes, we hear carpenters say, they are not protected, yet their wages are higher than those in the factories. They forgot that the factories withdrew the surplus labor from the craft, and, if these should stop, that these men, now elsewhere employed, would come in to compete with these now boasting of their high wages. The increase of business on the railroads due to the rapid development of the country under the tariff policy, has made it possible to reduce the cost of transportation, has made it desirable to build roads, and so, indirectly the roads have been the beneficiaries of the system and the people likewise benefited by them. The Post will find very little comfort in pleading railroads, or anything else in favor of free trade in this country.

THE New York Pioneer, a rabid prohibition paper, reports the following astounding item as a part of the proceedings of the recent National Prohibition Convention. Prof. Dickie then said:

The eight (prohibition) nominees of the prohibition party are, by God's providence, preserved to us till the present hour. It is a fact that, of the sixteen republican and democratic candidates, nominated during the last sixteen years, only four remain to this day.

And here follows the astounding part of the report:

Another outburst of applause followed, and at the chairman's (Dickie's) suggestion, the delegates rose and sang, "Praise God, from whom all blessings flow."

And yet, prominent in that assembly, were Mrs. Lathrop and Miss Willard who, in a recent manifesto embodying the action of the W. C. T. U., urged before various state conventions, the importance of decency in conducting the coming campaign!

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SPRING—1888—SPRING.

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We have a large stock of SPRING OVERCOATS, and in SUITS, the Greatest Variety of Styles and Patterns we have ever shown in one Season. In

BOYS' CLOTHING

We have a Magnificent Line, and in CHILDREN'S KILT SUITS AND SHIRT WAISTS we have many New Styles and Patterns, and to the parent looking for the Best and Most Fashionable Garments for the Least Money we can offer Special Inducements.

All THE NEW SHAPES IN HATS & CAPS

As well as all the Latest Novelties in Gents' NECKWEAR and Furnishings. Our

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Contains a Larger Assortment of the BEST FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FABRICS than any previous season, and our Prices are Lower than ever before.

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Geneva Non-Magnetic Watches

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OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND
GEORGE MOORMAN, Proprietor. F. E. HOLMES, Superintendent.

THE TARIFF.

Speech of Hon. E. P. Allen of Michigan

In the House of Representatives, May 16, 1888.

The House being in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, and having under consideration the bill (H. R. 9051) to reduce taxation and simplify the laws in relation to the collection of the revenue, Mr. Allen said:

MR. CHAIRMAN.—I shall not try to traverse the ground so ably occupied during the three weeks this discussion has been proceeding. It would be monotonous thus to do, and I call attention to one or two matters not so fully dwelt upon.

The excitement occurring in this Hall at times during this debate is but a small reflection of that now broadcast in the land. People are running to and fro and inquiring, "What is the matter?" One man is evidently frightened because another runs; and, as a result, the whole crowd is running together. At such times as these, cool-headed men stop and inquire what is the cause of this? Does the cause justify the effect so far produced? I inquire, first, who is it that began this stampede; and, secondly, having begun it, whether he is a sufficient guide to let the people know when they ought to run? Who fired the shot upon the picket line? Who is it that exclaimed, so that the American people heard, "There is a lion without; I shall be devoured?" It was the President of the United States. He, by his warnings, as he calls them, attracted attention to dangers he thought he saw, and aroused the present state of public excitement.

If this had been the first time the President had warned us, and correctly, we would be inclined to give more heed than we will to-day; but it is the third or fourth occasion that he has notified the people that they were in the presence of impending dangers; yet they did not materialize, and seem to have been forgotten by himself and everyone else.

What was the first lion the President met in his path? He met him before he was elected, in the shades of the woods of Central New York, when he wrote his letter of acceptance. Right then and there, in the jungles of the Empire State, he crossed the pathway of the then candidate for the Presidency. I desire to bring to the attention of the House his description of that lion. I ask the Clerk to read from a book which I have never sold by authority of the national Democratic committee in 1884, entitled "The Political Reformation." This book contains the President's letter of acceptance, and in it is divided up like the Bible into chapters and sections, and each chapter of section has a head-line indicating what follows. I ask the Clerk to read a portion of this letter, which is headed by authority of the national Democratic committee, "No Second Term?" [Laughter.] Please read it, Mr. Clerk, with your accustomed vigor. Remember, Mr. Chairman, that this is Non No. 1.

The Clerk read as follows:

When an election to office shall be the selection by the voters of one of their number to assume for a time a public trust, instead of the profession of politics; when the holders of the public office shall be bound by an oath of honor to tell the truth, betray it not; when the swindle shall be altogether free and uncorrupted, the law shall make an end to this end not one would, in my judgment, be more necessary than an amendment to the Constitution disallowing the President from re-election. We consider the patronage of that great office, the allurements of power, when to the entire world, I can see no reason why these questions were not avoided unless it be in the fact that the House of Representatives had been reduced from seventy democratic majority to a beggarly thirteen and three of those were brevet democrats only. I am inclined to think that changed condition of affairs had some effect. But now a word as to the facts about the surplus. The President tells us it is estimated that it will amount at the end of this fiscal year to \$113,000,000. The facts of the case, as I draw them from the reports of the treasury, are as follows (let me premise by saying that the surplus is what is left after paying all of the lawful demands against the Government): During the six months prior to June 30, 1887, the surplus revenues, and what was withdrawn, are as follows: On June 30, 1887, the surplus is estimated at \$113,000,000. The facts of the case, as I draw them from the reports of the treasury, are as follows (let me premise by saying that the surplus is what is left after paying all of the lawful demands against the Government): During the six months prior to June 30, 1887, the surplus is estimated at \$113,000,000. 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into foreign markets and successfully compete with the foreign manufacturer.

Sir, if he gets his wool cheaper from the farmer, does the farmer make or lose money? If the manufacturer makes his goods cheaper, it must be, first, at the expense of the farmer who produces the wool, and, secondly, at the expense of the men who work in the mills, and especially, if he is going into the "markets of the world" to sell his goods, he can do it only when he can make his goods cheaper by getting cheaper raw material and cheaper labor than they have abroad. Unless he does that, the "markets of the world" will laugh him to scorn. Mr. Chairman, how can you control the "markets of the world" unless you offer as good an article at a cheaper price? And how can the American manufacturer, even with cheap raw material and by cutting down the wages of his operatives, compete with the manufacturers of Europe in the markets at their own doors?

Sir, why do you pay attention to the markets of Europe when you have here a market so grand, so profitable, that the whole world is trying to break in upon it and capture it from you?

"The markets of the world" are a "Will o' the wisp," a delusion and a snare offered the American people in exchange for permission to make this the dumping-ground of the products of the pauper labor of Europe. So well is this fallacy known to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Ezra B. Taylor] that I make his words delivered in this Hall mine:

Cotton is grown in Belgium, silk and fine cotton in France; cotton in Sheffield; cotton in Manchester; iron goods in Birmingham; in Liverpool or Glasgow at our present rate of wages? We can as well reach El Dorado or the Golden Fleece as we can the Orient, with our tariff on off as off, if we can sell need commodities cheaper than others. We may stand in that market-place and our wares in vain if any one else can sell as cheap as we can. Let us take our duties off iron and steel, woolens and fibers, but will England buy our cereals at prices less than those of India and India cost her? Will she force competition on change, and will sentiment govern her bargains?

But the Ways and Means Committee further tell us that sheep culture will be more profitable under free wool than now. Facts do not warrant this statement. The tariff on wool was reduced in 1883, and in four years the number of sheep decreased by four and one-half millions, or nearly 10 per cent. This unfriendly legislation crippled and injured our sheep-owners to the extent named, and now it is proposed to strike down every barrier between the home and foreign product. Such sheep as our Michigan farms produce can not stand that competition that "free wool" means.

The chairman of the Ways and Means Committee never saw the flocks of Michigan and Ohio, I presume, and he may have had in mind the sheep of Texas. Now, sir, it costs money to raise sheep. The farmer has to give the best part of one-half of the year, in one way and another, to his flocks. He has to care for them in the summer, and in the winter, house, feed, and carefully watch over them, and it takes time and money.

When I speak of valuable sheep, sir, I am talking about sheep. I am not speaking of the bare-legged fence-jumpers of Northern Texas, animals so wonderfully constructed that the naturalist can not tell where the sheep ends and the calf begins [laughter]; but I am speaking of the sheep that Michigan and Ohio produce upon their farms worth seventy and eighty dollars per acre. In Texas, while you will find some good sheep, they are for the most part of the kind I have described, roaming over the plains or browsing off the cactus. We do not have any such pasture in our country. If we had, the wool would be very much cheaper, I suppose.

And just here let me say a word in answer to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. Russell]. He says, "You can not compete with land worth 21 cents an acre down in the Southwest." Of course we can not, and we do not want to. That 21-cents-an-acre land in the Southwest is under the same flag and the same laws that cover the farms of Michigan, and the republican party does not propose to allow any discrimination anywhere under the flag. But we are not willing to compete with the 21-cents-per-acre lands on the pampas of South America, where the lazy shepherd has only to lie in his hammock, swing to the nearest tree, while his flock feeds upon "no man's land." Nor do we propose to compete with "the plains of Judea," where shepherds watch their flocks by night, all seated on the ground. Neither our climate nor the price of our lands will admit of this; hence we draw the line of free competition at the boundary line of this country, and nowhere outside of it. Mr. Chairman, the intelligent farmers of Michigan demand that, instead of putting wool upon the free-list, the duty shall be restored to where it was in 1867: and political calamity will overtake the man or party refusing to the farmers of this country the just protection from foreign competition.

But, sir, the glaring inequalities of the bill as between different classes of farming are enough to condemn it in the minds of all fair-minded men. Wool, sheep—absolutely indispensable adjuncts to successful farming in the north—are struck down with ruthless contempt for the sufferers and absolute ignorance of the consequences, while rice, cotton, and sugar—the great staples of the southern farmer—are cared for with tenderness, and in utter disregard of the many who are discriminated against. To prove this, let us examine briefly the fact. There were 110,000,000 pounds of rice raised in this country in 1880, of which 100,000,000 were produced in the states of South Carolina, Georgia, and Louisiana. In the years 1885-'86, '87, we imported 304,500,000 pounds upon which the duty was over \$3,000,000.

Because of the narrow area in which it can be grown, it is impossible to raise here half the rice the country consumes. There are not to exceed five thousand farmers engaged in its culture. The crop is ready for the market within five months after the first stroke of work. It is produced by negro labor at an average expense of 50 cents per day. And yet this food, indispensable to millions, is so protected by this bill as to cost the country at least \$1,000,000 per year. Even "paddy" the rice in its hard, siliceous shell, is protected by a duty, no work having been done to bring it to this state save threshing it from the straw with falls in the hands of cheap negro laborers. And yet, in the judgment of this sagacious committee, this slight labor takes it out of the list of "raw materials," while wool remains; the one to be protected by a duty, the other to be free.

If we examine the sugar schedule in this bill we find the partiality to the few at the expense of the many still more glaringly apparent. Sugar is one of the indispensable necessities of life. It is alike food to the infant and octogenarian. It is produced in a very narrow area, for the most part in the state of Louisiana. Not to exceed twenty thousand persons are engaged in it. In 1886 the state of Louisiana grew 165,000,000 pounds of sugar, while the country consumed over 300,000,000. From 1883 to 1887, five years, we imported 13,400,000,000 pounds, upon which the duty averaged over \$50,000,000 per year. This vast sum is for the most part taken from the people direct, for unlike wool, the domestic product can by no possibility supply the demand; hence there can not be that domestic competition that goes far to regulate the price of commodities produced in abundance and over wide areas.

The value of the entire sugar "plant," including the soil, does not exceed \$80,000,000, and the duties the people pay upon imported sugars in two years would more than pay for the whole industry,

while the wool industry of the country, with an invested capital of \$350,000,000, is, by this bill, to be compelled to face the competition of the world by making wool free and saving (?) to the consumer five and one-half millions. If anything deserves to go on the "free-list" in this bill it is sugar. If we should place it there and pay the planter a fair bounty, still the country would save over \$40,000,000 per year in the transaction.

Mr. Chairman, the gross inequalities with which the different agricultural sections of the country are treated in the Mills bill come in at the outset. And yet the majority of the Committee on Ways and Means, the authors of this bill, acted with fairness and honesty—as they were given to see those virtues.

Latitude rather than fitness had to do with the composition of the committee. He that provideth not for his own household is worse than an infidel; and the gentlemen of the majority have taken precious care of their own. And why not? Are they not to elect the next President, and do not the spoils belong to the victors? If no benefit is to come from solidarity then we may well ask "What are we here for?" "Barren idealities" are all right in their place, but our friends of the committee have not been indulging in them to any alarming extent. With them it has been a matter of business, and they believe that the section which has the most "reform" votes in the next electoral college shall have the most of the preliminary dividends. From their purely party standpoint they are right, and I acquit them of any intentional wrong; but I appeal from them to their colleagues upon that side of the House to help us right the great injury threatened to the industries of that great section of our country which I have the honor to represent.

Mr. Chairman, this bill was framed by the majority of the Committee on Ways and Means. No man has a higher regard for these gentlemen personally than have I. I give them the credit of being what I claim for myself—honest in purpose. But when we examine the bill in its details and find, as we do, that its tendency—denied by few and proclaimed by many in this debate—is directly toward a free-trade haven, and that too, by ways that are illegal and unjust to sections and interests, then I insist that it is within the province of legitimate criticism to inquire about their antecedents and ability, from previous training and belief, to handle so great a subject as is involved in this bill, affecting as it does the industries of a nation.

I am safe in saying that the general and determined gentleman from Texas [Mr. Mills], the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, had much to do with it; that the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. McMillan] concurred with him in savuity and fairness; had something to say about it; that the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. Breckinridge] was not a silent partner in its composition, and that the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. Breckinridge] brought garlands of scintillant flowers and gems of altitude and rhetoric to the committee-room to relieve the dullness.

They are all gentlemen of ability and worth, and this bill, so far as it leans toward free trade, is the natural result of their previous training. What did they and their fathers believe? What have been the teachings given to these gentlemen from their earliest infancy? Not a "tariff for revenue" not "incidental protection," but free trade, pure and unadulterated. The economic beliefs and teachings of these gentlemen were epitomized and placed forever on record in the fundamental of the Confederate States of America in section 8, paragraph 1, of their constitution:

No shall any duties or taxes on imports of foreign goods be allowed to promote or foster any branch of industry.

This section, sir, is the essence of what was taught to three generations in that section of our country from whence my friends, the majority of the Committee on Ways and Means, come. That is not all. Each of these gentlemen had the courage of his convictions. As the soldiers of the Union fought for the Constitution as it is and the integrity of the national life, so these men fought to establish a new government, having as one of its basic principles the free-trade system I have quoted. Each interpreted his life for that principle because he believed it right. They bravely followed their states into rebellion in defense of it, except the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. Breckinridge], who, when his state refused to follow in the mad dance joined the Confederate and free-trade side. They did what they supposed to be right. I do not question their motives. I believe they were sincere, and certainly they dared risk their lives in defense of their belief. It is but natural that this belief should dominate all economic legislation under their control, and they now undertake to shape legislation upon this great question for that part of the country which never did, does not now, and never will be the friend of free-trade.

We have made concessions, as I have said, but we have made them with the avowed object of placing all our people, mainly by fishermen and the agriculturist, every man in this country, in a better relation with the United States than he was before. What is the result?

He then seems to put these words into the mouth of the Secretary of State for the United States:

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In that swift-coming day of perfect union and brotherly love the sons of the sires who fell with Warren at Bunker Hill will stand hand in hand and see eye to eye with the sons of the sires of South Carolina, where rang the shouts of Marion's men, and followed quick the crack of the avenging rifle as they drove the alien enemy into the swamps and sea. In that day the Mississippi River will carry unbroken to the ocean the burdens of the great Northwest, an empire within a Republic.

The limp waters of the great lakes will be united with those of the Father of Waters, a silver cord helping to bind the Union together forever, while bands of steel will unite the North to the South and the East to the West, and over and above all, will float the banner of the nation which we all now love, and none other than which our children shall ever know. That banner with its red and white and azure blue shall stand for the power, for the courage, for the justice of this nation, and a beacon of hope and inspiration to the oppressed of all climes, and to the wronged of every land. [Applause.]

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THE YPSILANTIAN.

YPSILANTI, MICH.

TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1888.

OMAHA will show a great grain palace as a feature of her autumn fair.

WILLIAM O'BRIEN, the Irish leader, says that "journalists are the watchdogs of civilization."

A WIDOW worth capturing is said to be the cause of the Duke of Marlborough's alleged purpose to revisit this country in June.

PROFESSOR FELIX ADLER, protests against the erection of the proposed Episcopal cathedral in New York as a piece of untimely mediævalism.

A MAN in Connecticut has eaten fifty-three raw eggs in an hour on a wager. He offers to challenge anyone on a five-dozen-egg eating match within the same time.

THE PARISIANS are so dissatisfied with the weight of the English high hat that their hatters have invented a silk hat weighing a little more than an ounce and a half.

FRANCIS MURPHY went to the park in Louisville, where the Louisville club was practicing, and converted the whole nine, each man putting on the ribbon in good faith.

IN FRANCE wood-pulp is rapidly being substituted for plaster of paris in the manufacture of all sorts of moldings and ornamental parts of buildings. The method is newly devised.

DR. J. W. LEE said in a sermon a few Sundays ago that the reason the lions didn't eat Daniel when he was cast into their den was that he was two-thirds backbone and the rest pure grit.

PRESIDENT DWIGHT, of Yale, with the approval of the faculty, will try to have the corporation at its annual meeting in May rescind an old rule which forbids inter-term regattas abroad.

GEN. BOULANGER reiterates his exclamation at the recent speech he made prior to his election: "If I wished for war I would be a madman; if I did not prepare for it I would be a worthless wretch."

J. ISHAM ALLEN, who has presented a valuable collection of Indian relics to the National Museum, was called "Necklace" by the Crow Indians, because he was never seen without a black satin stock.

THE WILL of Mrs. James S. Waterman, of Sycamore, Ill., just probated, sets apart her residence and sixty acres of land for a school for girls, and provides a fund amounting to \$200,000 for its maintenance.

AN AGED MAIDEN of Caro, Mich., undertook to change the color of her hair from gray to black. Her eyesight being poor, she mistook the color of the dye, used blue coloring stuff, and her locks are now of that patriotic shade.

CHAUNCEY DEPEW has coined a phrase which will probably have a run. He speaks of certain financial transactions of an uncertain character as "Kathleen Mavourneen loans," because "it may be for years and it may be forever."

RUMOR has it that the Rev. Wm. F. Morgan, for 30 years rector of St. Thomas' Episcopal church, New York, will retire because of advancing years, and that the Rev. Dr. John Wesley Brown, rector of St. Paul's cathedral, Buffalo, will succeed him.

G. L. CAMA, of Chattanooga, carries as a highly prized relic a badly battered silver watch. He was in the battle of Mission Ridge, when an ounce bullet struck the watch in his pocket, breaking the case in two, and was left sticking through the back half of the case.

MRS. CYRUS A. KECH, of Pittsburgh, has recently had removed from her ear a beetle which lodged there eleven years ago while she was attending a picnic. The beetle was three-quarters of an inch long. It had been preserved all these years by the wax in the ear.

REV. J. E. LEE, a colored minister, recently elected justice of the peace in Jacksonville, Fla., was found to be disqualified because his house was just outside of the city limits. While the matter was being discussed Mr. Lee hired a force of men and moved his house into the city.

TO MAKE AN INK for hand stamps that will not injure the rubber, mix together and dissolve from two to four drams of any selected animal color, fifteen ounces of alcohol, and fifteen ounces of glycerine. The solution is poured on the cushion and rubbed in with a brush.

THE PARTICULAR office of flies appears to be the consumption of those dead and minute animals whose decay myriads would otherwise poison the air. It was a remark of Linnaeus that three flies would consume a dead horse sooner than a lion could. He doubtless includes the families of the three flies. A single fly will sometimes produce 20,000 larvae, each of which is a few days may be the parents of another 20,000, and thus the descendants of three flies would soon devour an animal much larger than a horse. A writer makes the following computation: "One fly on the 29th of March is represented by 300 on the 24th of April; by 300 times 300, equaling 90,000 on the 28th of May; by 27,000,000 on the 2d of July, and by 3,100,000,000 on the 8th of August."

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

EAST.

JAY Gould was reported Friday night to be seriously ill in his private car near Kansas City.

GENERAL HENRY W. BIRGE, one of the commanders of the Army of the Shenandoah during the rebellion, died at New York early Friday morning, aged 58. He was stricken with paralysis on the evening of Memorial Day.

AT ERIE, Pa., Friday ex-Postmaster J. S. Payen, of Sandy Lake, Mercer county, recently removed for irregularities, was arrested for a shortage of \$1,900. He confessed his guilt.

League ball games Friday resulted: Chicago, 11; Louisville, 1-Detroit, 4; Philadelphia, 2-Boston, 5; Indianapolis, 3-New York, 2; Pittsburg, 0.

The Methodist General Conference closed its sessions Thursday at New York. The bishops were empowered to appoint any commissions not provided for, and in the Dallas mission case the money was ordered refunded in four annual payments without interest.

Japan was empowered to organize a church of its own, and a resolution appointing a commission to prepare a plan for insurance of church property was passed. A report respecting bishops to arrange their work so as to visit conferences in districts contiguous to their residences was first adopted, then reconsidered and tabled. Bishop Merrill opposing the scheme. A call of the house showing no quorum then the conference was dissolved.

JOHN H. MILES, who descended from Philadelphia, May 12, with Miss Jennie Carson and \$4,000, proceeds of a check to which had forged the signature of his mother, a wealthy woman, is found to have arrived at London Monday, having sailed from a Canadian port. Miles had been Philadelphia manager of the *Shoe and Leather Reporter*, and is believed to be several thousand dollars short in his accounts.

LOUIS HUTTER has purchased 5,000,000 acres in the States of Chiapas and Chihuahua, Mexico, for colonization purposes.

The General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church adopted a resolution at Pittsburgh Thursday, reaffirming their conviction that the constitution of the United States is a virtual agreement or compact to administer the government without reference to Christ or Christian religion, and that incorporation with the government on the basis of this constitution is, therefore, an act of disloyalty to Christ. The question of uniting with the United Presbyterian Church was almost unanimously opposed.

JOHN CLARK, walking at midnight from a drunken sleep, missed his wife and went to the house of his brother, James Clark, broke in the door, and seeing his wife sitting at the fire drew a revolver and shot at her, the bullet hitting Mrs. James Clark instead, killing her almost instantaneously.

MISS BLANCHE BERARD, postmistress at West Point, is likely to be succeeded by George Meekem, who has been nominated by the President. Miss Berard is 60 years old, and the postoffice has been in her family for over fifty years. Her father was Gen. Sheridan's tutor.

IT HAS BEEN MADE public that, some time ago, the house of the Hon. James G. Blaine, at Augusta, Me., was entered, and his private papers overhauled, and some of them carried off. It is supposed that the robber expected to find some documents that could, if necessary, be used for the political injury of Mr. Blaine.

Owing to the critical illness of General Sheridan, the ladies and gentlemen appointed to go to Washington to invite the President and Mrs. Cleveland to attend the Centennial Exposition at Cincinnati, July 4, have agreed to postpone their trip.

WEST AND SOUTH.

AT WYANDOTTE, Mich., early Friday morning the boiler in the plate mill of the Eureka Iron and Steel Works exploded, wrecking the entire building at a loss of \$10,000, killing three employees and seriously injuring a number. The dead are Terry McCay, aged 60, night watchman; Patrick Finn, aged 22, and George Green, aged 32.

THE STEAMER Evansville, a raft boat, exploded her boilers a few miles below Winona, Minn., Friday, and seven men were badly scalded, though it is believed that none was fatally hurt.

ANDREW GRANDSTAFF, a young desperado, was captured Thursday six miles from the scene of the Drake murders, near Viroqua, Wis., and confessed to the crimes. He was placed in the Vernon county jail. He owns 40 acres adjoining the Drake farm. *Later*—Grandstaff was taken from jail early this Saturday morning by a mob, and hanged to a tree in the court house yard.

AT NOKOMIS, Ill., two prominent citizens, Dr. John Osborn and J. W. Hancock, are at the point of death from injuries received in a quarrel, Hancock having knifed Osborn, and Osborn crushed Hancock's skull.

THE STEAMER Inverness, towing a raft, exploded its lower flues Thursday, near Quincy, Ill. Of ten men who were blown overboard or jumped to escape being scalded by the steam, five were drowned. The steamer is owned by McDonald Brothers of La Crosse.

SOUTHERN IRON masters, it is said, agree that the effect of the cut in the prices of antracite No. 1, made by the Thomas Iron Company, of New York, and the Lehigh Valley Company will not be serious, as it merely brings anthracite to the price at which Southern iron has been selling at New York.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT DICKINSON, of the Union Pacific Road at Omaha, Thursday informed a committee of union engineers, firemen, and switchmen that while Burlington trains would be permitted to cross the bridge solid, they would be hauled by Union Pacific engines. This arrangement seems to be satisfactory to the men.

ROLAND D. IRVING, professor of geology in the University of Wisconsin, who was stricken with paralysis on Sunday, died Wednesday morning, aged forty-one years. He had held a position in the university for eighteen years, and had become an acknowledged authority in his specialty. He was a grandson of Washington Irving, and will be buried beside him in Tarrytown, N. Y.

NELSON LEATER was found dead in a pond of water Tuesday at Lancaster, Ky., a strong odor of chloroform being noticeable about the body. Leater was worth about \$100,000, and was to have been married next week. He was in the habit of carrying large sums of money, and as no money was found on the body it is thought he was murdered and robbed.

THE WORKMEN employed in the blast mills of Joliet, Ill., Steel Company, 240 in number, struck Monday.

AT ST. CROIX, Wis., officers of the St. Croix and Lacrosse District Land Office, in looking over old records and filings, found about 1,000 old land patents that have been missing for over thirty years. They bear dates from 1850 to 1854 and are signed by President Buchanan, and the discovery is a relief

to many property holders, who were in fear of possible question of their titles.

THE FAMILY of J. A. Allen, of Council Grove, Kan.—his mother, wife, and two little girls—were poisoned Sunday night by arsenic in their coffee, and one of the children died Monday. Allen did not drink the coffee, and is suspected of having poisoned it himself.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK at St. Paul, O., has suspended owing to the shortage of Emmett V. Rhoads, cashier, amounting to \$10,000. Rhoads has been arrested.

IN ANSWER to Statistician Dodge, of the National Department of Agriculture, C. B. Murray, of the Cincinnati *Price Current*, says the Professor is innocent in the "leakage" of crop reports before publication, but that he (the Professor) has taken a false position in the matter. Mr. Murray makes it plain that no minor employee in the department is to blame; and broadly insinuates that some high officer has been befriending speculators, and, before the proper tribunal, is willing to produce the proofs.

Fatalities and disasters from rain, wind, and hail-storms are reported from various parts of the country. Near New Orleans, La., Sunday evening, a tent in which a dozen people had taken refuge from the rain was struck by lightning and one man killed and ten injured, one of them mortally. Near Beatrice, Neb., two children, who with their mother were trying to escape a threatened rise of the stream on which they lived, fell into a gully while going to higher ground in the dark, and were drowned, and three children who were swept away by the swollen flood of Solomon Creek in Kansas were also drowned. Great damage was done by hail and lightning in various parts of Kansas and at Des Moines, Ia. At Canton, O., buildings were blown down by the high wind, and losses amounting to \$70,000 caused. The heavy rains have flooded farm lands and done great damage to crops in many parts of Illinois, Wisconsin, and Indiana.

POLITICAL POINTS.

AT INDIANAPOLIS, on Thursday, the National Prohibition Convention resumed its labors, the greater part of the day being taken up with the discussion of the platform.

At the evening session Clinton B. Fisk, of New Jersey, was nominated for President, and Dr. Joseph A. Brooks, of Missouri, for Vice-President, both by acclamation. The Woman Suffrage plank in the platform provoked the most discussion, but it was approved by a large majority. While not committing the party to unqualified support of woman suffrage, it heartily endorses the principle.

On the forthright ballot at St. Augustin, Thursday, Frank P. Fleming, a lawyer of Jacksonville, was nominated by the Democratic State Convention for Governor of Florida.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

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FOREIGN ITEMS.

JOHN BRIGHT'S fever has disappeared and is decidedly better.

IT IS RUMORED in Berlin that Henry Villard, under powerful auspices, is planning a German expedition to the south pole.

THE BERLIN MILITARY COMMITTEE decided Thursday to report favorably the Senate bill reviving the rank of General of the Army for the benefit of General Sheridan.

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The Ypsilantian.

THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1888.

Neighborhood.

SUPERIOR.

Mrs. Perry Wilber from Lowell is visiting friends here.

Children's Day last Sunday at the Free church, next Sunday at Dixboro at 2 o'clock.

Arthur Covert lost a two hundred dollar horse one day last week.

That spool of barbed wire so mysteriously got away from Geo. Willis a few days ago had better be getting back before it is sent.

Mrs. A. H. Collins started for Colorado last Tuesday, to visit her daughter.

WILLIS.

Wm. Russell and wife of Elliot, California, arrived here last week. They will spend the summer with relatives in this vicinity. After a residence of thirty years in California, William fails to appreciate the Michigan frosts at this season of the year.

Miss Edith Strong has gone to Whittemore Lake to take a four months term of school.

Sam'l C. Russell and wife of Superior spent the Sabbath at Charles Albion's.

Mr. and Mrs. George Iverson have returned to their home in Addison.

George McKinney of Ypsilanti took a run down to A. M. Darling's last Sunday, to try the mettle of his metallic horse.

Miss George Thompson is still improving.

Mr. and Mrs. George Haft of East Milan, made us a pleasant call Tuesday. They were on their way to Detroit.

The spring term in the Morgan school district closed Monday, with a good time for the little ones.

The Sabbath School has commenced in the Morgan school house with Edward Taber as superintendent.

Mr. Ashley of Willis, died Tuesday night aged 73 years. Funeral at the Catholic church, Ypsilanti.

F. J. Raft has a very sick child.

BELLEVILLE.

B. F. Whittaker has given his store a coat of paint.

Mr. Thompson of Oakland, Cal., made Mr. Abner Miller a visit Tuesday.

Henry Raymond has opened up ice cream parlors.

The foot-ball craze has died out.

Mrs. Geo. Carr of Dearborn was the guest of Mrs. T. M. Cody, Decoration Day.

Sixty teams went to the cemetery Decoration Day.

Henry Lewis of Dearborn, was in town Wednesday.

Mrs. Allen Nowlin of Ypsilanti, was visiting friends here Tuesday.

Fred Miller expects to leave for California soon.

Mrs. William Westfall is on the gain.

STONY CREEK.

Mr. Peter Roger and wife spent Saturday and Sunday with friends near Monroe.

Mr. G. Muir and wife of Ypsilanti are spending a few days visiting friends in this vicinity.

Mrs. Dr. Holmes is getting better.

A load from this vicinity went over to the river fishing last Friday. A fine time is reported.

Rev. Mr. MacMahon, wife and daughter, attended the exercises at Milan, Decoration Day.

Mr. Welch of Monroe is visiting his aunt, Mrs. G. Welch.

Miss Barry, from Eaton's Mills, spent Saturday and Sunday with Miss Nellie Talladay.

SEALS LEARNING TO SWIM.

A PUP'S FIRST TRIAL—RESULTS OF PERSEVERANCE—A BIG FROLIC.

Early in August, usually by the 8th or 10th, I noticed one of the remarkable movements of the season among the seals. I refer to the pup's first essay in swimming. Is it not odd, paradoxical, that the young seal, from the moment of his birth until he is a month or six weeks old, is utterly unable to swim? If he is seized by the nape of the neck and pitched out into the water a rod from the shore, his bullet-like head will drop instantly below the surface, and his attenuated posterior extremities flap helplessly on it. Suffocation is the question of only a few minutes, the stupid little creature not knowing how to raise his immersed head and gain the air again.

After they have attained the age indicated above their instinct drives them down to the margin of the surf, where an alternate ebbing and flowing of its wash covers and uncovers the rocky or sandy beaches. They first smell and then touch the moist pools, and founder in the upper wash of the surf, which leaves them as suddenly high and dry as if it immersed them at first.

After this beginning they make slow and clumsy progress in learning the knack of swimming. There is not the slightest supervision by the mother or father of the pup, from the first moment of its birth, in this respect, until he leaves for the north Pacific, full fledged with amphibious power.

For a week or two, when overboard in depth, the young pups continue to flounder about in the most awkward manner, thrashing the water as little dogs do with their fore feet, making no attempt whatever to use the hinder ones.

Look at that pup now, launched out for the first time beyond his depth; see how he struggles, his mouth open, and his eyes fairly popping. He turns instantaneously to the beach, ere he has fairly struck out from the point whence he launched in, and, as the receding swell which at first carried him off his feet and out, now returning, leaves him high and dry, for a few minutes he seems so weary that he weakly crawls up, out beyond its swift returning wash, and coils himself immediately to take a recuperative nap.

He sleeps, perhaps, half an hour, then awakes apparently rested, and at his swimming lesson he goes again. By repeated attempts, he becomes familiar with the water and acquainted with his own power over that element, which is to be his real home and whole support.

Once boldly swimming the pup fairly revels in a new happiness. He and his brethren play with a zest, and chatter like our own children in the kindergartens—swimming in endless evolutions, twisting, turning, or diving—and when exhausted, drawing their plump, round bodies up again on the beach. Shaking themselves dry, as young dogs would do, they either go to sleep on the spot, or have a lazy, terrestrial frolic among themselves.—"Our Arctic Province."

There is but one way to give to share as children of the same Father that portion of the riches of the world and trust it to one care. Nothing else is true giving; it is merely tossing a bone to a dog.

The light from the top of Washington monument is visible twenty-nine miles distant, considerably farther than is the light on the Bartholdi statue of Liberty.

THE RISEN LORD.

LESSON XI, SECOND QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, JUNE 10.

Text of the Lesson, Matt. xxviii, 1-10—Golden Text, 1 Cor. xv, 20—Memorize Verses 5-7—Comments by Rev. H. S. Hoffman.

[Condensed from Lesson Helper Quarterly by permission of H. S. Hoffman, Philadelphia, publisher.]

Notes—V. 1. End of the Sabbath, means the same as after the Sabbath began to dawn, daybreak near sunrise, Mark xvi, 2. Mary Magdalene, see Luke viii, 3. The other Mary, the mother of Jesus, Matt. xxvii, 61. First day of the week, the first Christian Sunday. V. 2. There was a Roman soldier had been. V. 3. An dead man, by bright were drawn into a swoon. V. 5. Fear ye not, be not agitated or troubled. V. 6. See the place, to satisfy yourselves that the sepulcher. Matthew omits the names the others give because he expects to continue account of the two he mentions, chapter xxvi, 61. The Mary of Magdalene, in Galilee, was delivered by Jesus from seven demons, but she is not the same as many think, with "the woman that was a sinner." While they bore the spices which they had prepared there may have struggled in their hearts, so filled with grief, a remote hope of his resurrection. These women, "last at his cross and earliest at his grave," were ready to receive the glad news of Christ's resurrection. The disciples were slow to believe it, showing the difference between woman's intuition and man's reasoning process in attaining the same result. They went "to see the sepulcher." How true affection still prompts us to go to the place where a sainted one rests, to see the tomb of buried love. Is there not unconsciously in each such visit the hope of a resurrection.

On the way they worried about the removal of the big stones. How often we're concerned about difficulties which will be removed when we come to them.

V. 2. There had been an earthquake, perhaps a repetition of the shock described in chap. xxvi, 51 (at the time of the Lord's death), and a divine messenger had descended from heaven to remove the stone. Jesus rose from the dead by the exertion of his own innate divine power. The earthquake and the shining angels but evinced his divine majesty, and were sent to overawe the guards and to show that Jesus was not taken from the tomb by human power. When the women approached the tomb, the herald of the risen Saviour sat in the shining robes of triumph and purity upon the stone.

V. 4. While the old heroes are trembling and impotent, the desponding become heroic; while the living become as dead, he who was dead comes back to glorious life.

V. 5. The shining one knew what sorrow the hearts of those women carried.

Hence he said, "Fear not, ye."

V. 6. The turning point in human history begins with Christ's resurrection. Every human hope springs from his empty tomb. "He is risen, as he said," Luke xxiv, 6-7. Jesus had repeatedly predicted that he would arise from the dead. He was willing to rest all his claims to the Messiahship and divinity upon his ability to overcome death.

V. 7. The women first to see the empty tomb, first to hear that he was risen, first to have the risen Jesus to speak to them and first to touch his resurrected body (v. 9) were made the first evangelists to make known his resurrection.

They were to tell the disciples, Mark xvi, 7, adds "and Peter." He, the saddest of all, was to have a drop of joy in his cup, showing that Christ had forgiven him.

The disciples were to be told that Jesus would meet them in Galilee, as he had promised before his crucifixion.

V. 8. The joyful news put elasticity in their steps and enthusiasm in their souls. They made "haste" on such business. And yet with all the joy that throbbed in their bosoms there were mingled emotions of fear. "Fear at what they had seen, joy at what they had heard." Schaff.

V. 9. As they were hurrying on their way to tell the disciples Jesus met them. Jesus always meets us when we are earnestly in the path of duty.

Kneeling down at his feet with beautiful Oriental simplicity and grace, the women worshipped him, rendering him divine homage.

V. 10. They were not to fear him though he came from the chambers of the dead. They were not to fear the hate and persecution of their enemies. Christ rose to silence all fears.

V. 11-12. Contemporaneously with the women entering Jerusalem some of the guard, perhaps the officers, entered the city; one bearing the news of the resurrection to friends, and the other to the enemies of Jesus. Caiphas and the chief rulers deemed the matter so important and the situation so grave that the great council of the nation was hurriedly called together. It has been stated that this was the last session that was ever held by the sanhedrin.

V. 13-15. The miserable subterfuge to which the rulers resorted refutes itself. How was it that all the sixty soldiers slept at the same time, and so soundly as not to be awakened by the disciples as they rolled away the stone, lifted and carried away the dead body? If they slept how could they see that it was the disciples who stole the body? The disciples had no motive in stealing the body. They knew well that in doing such a deed those jealous Jews, who had crucified their leader, would not spare them. Why should they court danger and death from the Roman soldiery? Then how could they afterward enkindle enthusiasm from such an iniquitous position which would lead them to sacrifice property, fame and dear life itself? Then, besides, they were not a set of bold and fearless men prepared for such desperate enterprise. Peter, the most stout hearted, accused by a servant maid, denied him. What a scene of unaccountable change was wrought in them if they were now willing to risk upon a body of armed soldiers to steal the body of one whom they had not the courage to defend while living. Judaism, in its death throes, resorted to a lie. But it had to die. Christianity took its place on the first Easter morning, for the Jewish Sabbath then ceased and the Christian Sunday began. Ponderous stone, nor Roman arms, nor Jewish seals, nor sanhedrin lies, could keep the Redeemer in the grave. He rose and stood beside his empty tomb, with the broken scepter of death beneath his feet. Thank God, Good Friday is followed by Easter "as God's amen and as men's alleluia."

Stalking a Flagstaff.

A Falmouth sportsman went out for beach birds recently. A glance across West Falmouth meadows showed him the long neck and head of a blue heron. Straightway he began to wriggle along the marsh toward the game. Every now and then he would raise his head to make sure that his prey had not shifted to more green, and then another rod of slimy mud. At last he came to an "aim," and raised to his knee—to find that he had been stalking the flagstaff and pennant of a sloop in West Falmouth harbor, a mile away.—Boston Journal.

A Tetrapeteros Twirl given to the boys and girls with every one dollar purchase or more at W. R. Davis' Shoe Store.

Common Council Proceedings.
REGULAR MEETING.
MONDAY EVE, June 4, 1888.

Council met.
Mayor presiding.
Roll called. Aldermen all present.
H. P. Glover and others. That Chidister street be opened from Catherine Streets.

Referred to Committee on Streets and Walks.

J. B. VanFossen and others: For electric lamp at intersection of Forest Avenue and Ann Arbor road.

Referred to Committee on Street Lights.

REPORTS OF OFFICERS.

D. C. Griffen: Report of fine money collected during the months of April and May.

Accepted and placed on file.

REPORTS OF ACCOUNTS.

Ypsilanti Paper Co., brick and soda ash... \$ 2.20

S. W. Parsons, glass, hardware, etc... 40

Meneely & Co., brick and freight... 322.92

On motion accounts allowed.

B. T. Sweeting, wood... 1.00

John C. Smith, lumber... 38.62

S. W. Parsons & Co., lumber... 32.09

From 2d Ward Fund: Axes 10, maves 0.

S. W. Parsons & Co., lumber 3d ward... 31.13

Allowed.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

By Ald. B. Kirk.

Resolved, That the Marshal be and he is hereby instructed to notify the C. O. R. R. Co. or to the appropriate authority to have the bridge over Congress Street, adjoining property of W. Densmore and Mrs. D. W. Thompson; also a sidewalk four feet in width to be constructed on the east side of Huron Street, adjoining property of W. S. Salver, also a sidewalk six feet in width to be constructed on the west side of Huron street, adjoining property of W. S. Salver, also a sidewalk four feet in width to be constructed on the south side of Emmett street, adjoining property of W. W. Phillips; also a sidewalk four feet in width to be constructed on the west side of Huron street, adjoining property of Miss Evans, within twenty days from this date, to walk to comply with the requirements of Ordinance No. 9, passed at the construction of sidewalks, made and passed in Common Council the 29th day of February, 1888.

And if any person before whose premises such walk is hereby ordered, shall neglect or refuse to construct such walk within the time specified, it shall be the duty of the Marshal to employ some other person to furnish the materials and construct said walk, at a fair valuation, and report the same, with the account thereof attested, to this Council, for assessment against such premises, with ten per cent. additional.

Adopted.

By Ald. Goldsmith.

Resolved, That the Chief of the Fire Dept. is hereby instructed to see that the Engine House is kept in a proper and quiet manner, and any violation of the rules and regulations of his orders be reported to the council for their action.

Adopted.

By Ald. Goldsmith.

Resolved, That the Chief of the Fire Dept. is hereby instructed to see that the Engine House is kept in a proper and quiet manner, and any violation of the rules and regulations of his orders be reported to the council for their action.

Adopted.

By Ald. Goldsmith.

Resolved, That the Chief of the Fire Dept. is hereby instructed to see that the Engine House is kept in a proper and quiet manner, and any violation of the rules and regulations of his orders be reported to the council for their action.

Adopted.

By Ald. Goldsmith.

Resolved, That the Committee on Streets and Walks are hereby empowered to procure suitable street signs and have same placed at intersections of streets.

Ad. Terms approved, subjoined, that the Committee on Streets and Walks are hereby instructed to advertise for bids to do the city printing for the ensuing year and report cost of same to the Council soon as received.

Substituted adopted.

By Ald. Kirk.

Resolved, That the Committee on Printing is hereby instructed to advertise for bids to do the city printing for the ensuing year and be convinced.

Ad. Terms approved, subjoined, that the Committee on Streets and Walks are hereby instructed to advertise for bids for street signs and report cost of same to the Council soon as received.

Adopted.

By Ald. Kirk.

Resolved, That the Committee on Printing is hereby instructed to advertise for bids to do the city printing for the ensuing year and be convinced.